On our first page will be found an address to the people of Kentucky upon Emancipation, to which we ask attention. It is one indication among many that the subject is awakening much interest among our fellow-citizens.

We are glad to see that the address is signed by men of both political parties. The subject of Emancipation is one which commends itself to the earnest consideration of all citizens, without regard to their secturian or political connexions. It is a subject of transcendent, immeasurable magnitude, involving the best intereats of humanity for the present and all coming time. Let it, therefore, be discussed freely, thoroughly, universally; but let it be discussed, without sectarian or partisan feelings, in the spirit of a wise and generous patriotism, and a truly christian philanthropy.

"Moore."

Another communication from our correspon dent "Moses" is published in to-day's paper .-He makes no reference to the points to which we called attention, and on which we hoped he ments to make upon the present communication. Its object, apparently, is to show that all disfigure society, and to improve the condition of their fellow-beings, are contending against Providence. We say, apparently, this is the ob- slave than in the free States! ject of the article, for we can hardly believe that "Moses" really thinks that sincere and well-intended efforts for the amelioration of is held? Not by demagogical harangues and for some time, and it would be a great change son to Almighty God, or that all the iniquities and enormities of the world are under the spe- Knowledge is power, and distinction, and by the Creator, and He knew best where water cial patronage of Heaven.

The Peculiar Institution. "The peculiar institution." Thus, by common consent, and almost by universal usage, is States? In Massachusetts, with its population American slavery designated. Very singular is of 737,699, its 3,362 common schools, and 4,448 this title, but very appropriate. Slavery any- white persons over twenty years of age, unable where is a peculiar institution, but slavery in to read and write-or in North Carolina with America, certainly can claim, par eminence, to its population of 753,419, its 632 common be the peculiar institution.

it in a despotic empire, like that of Russis, it York with its 2,428,921 inhabitants, its 10,593 are. might not seem strange: but that it should ex- common schools, and its 44,452 white persons ist in a republic, a republic, too, boasting of its over the age of twenty unable to read and enlightened and universal liberty, and which, write-or in Virginia with its population of Bellenden. "Your ladyship and the steward not unfrequently, holds itself up as the model 1,239,797, its 1,561 common schools, and its 58,- has been pleased to propose that my son Cuddle republic, the hope of the world and refuge of 787 white persons over twenty unable to read suid work in the barn, wi' a new-fungled mathe oppressed, this is passing strange, very and write peculiar indeed.

kingly emblematic? Does not slave y, whether entire accordance with other features of the pe-set themselves in opposition to every new methin denunciatory or supplicating mood, whether in fear, anger or exultation, in all its moods, always claim to be under the especial protection of that glorious flag? A stranger listening to the harangues of Mr. Calhoun and his compatriots of South Carolina, that remarkable State, remarkable, if for nothing else, at least for its ferrent love of the peculiar institution, would imagine that the sole mission of the United States was the propagation and perpetuation of slavery. Are not threats continually hurled forth, that if our national flag have not the privslege of floating over slaves in the newly acquired territory, South Carolina will withdraw from the confederacy. In passing, we may say that in all probability an opportunity will soon be afforded for the execution of this threat, for unless all signs in the moral and political firmament prove false, American slavery will never blight California and New Mexico with its pestilential breath. Then we shall see whether the disunionists are sincere or not. If they prove sincere and South Carolina separates herself from the happy sisterhood, we shall have but one request to make of her, viz: that she will divide our national flag, taking to herself the stripes, and leaving to the Union the stars.

Peculiar as American slavery is in its locality. more peculiar is it in its defenders. That men, whose property consists in slaves, should defend the institution, we might reasonably expect. That men who believe despotic government the most favorable to human welfare, should approve of slavery, is natural; and equaliv natural is it, that men, who regard the inspiring truths proclaimed in the New Testament the truths of human brotherhood and equality as idle words, should look with completency on an institution which tramples the doctrine of brotherhood in the dust, and scoffs at equality as an idle dream. All this is natural enough and consistent. But that poor men, men too poor, whatever their wishes may be, to own slaves, should defend slavery; and that men, loud in their professions of liberty, fraternity and equality, should defend it; and that believers in the New Testament, even ministers of the gospel, should defend it—this indeed is very

strange and very peculiar. But strenge as it is, it is no more strange than true. The most violent and unscrupulous defenders of slavery are to be found in these very classes. Yes, among poor men, ultra radicals and religionists, have we found some of the most realous werehippers of the dark-eyed Declasses, it is true, is small, but what is lacking in number is more than made up in fervency of devotion. Truly, slavery is a peculiar institu-

Very peculiar, too, are the grounds upon which these individuals base their defence of the system. With the grounds on which the religionist rests his defence of the peculiar institulion, our readers are familiar. It is therefore unnecessary to examine them. Sufficient is it to say, that when a professed christian or minister does become a defender of slavery, especially if of northern birth, he becomes a most zealous defender. We might say, he enters with his whole heart into its defence, if his possession of that organ were not very problematical. His arguments, too, are generally as peculiar as his zeal is fervent. Recreancy to the principles of one's native clime, and of the gospel which he hood. professes to believe in, peculiarly fits a man for the defence of the peculiar institution.

The ultra radical, who delights in the largest nopoly, and demands a recognition of the rights that, since the Colony became a Kepublic, emiof all men, as men, must find some difficulty, we should imagine, in becoming a defender of slavery. Oh no, not at all. He is quite a philosopher, and determines the applicability of for a passage, which the society need the means principles by the laws of light and color. Does and liberty for all men? Of course, he means for all white men, for liberty has no affinity with blackness. Beaides, he thinks that Capt. Issac Ross, who died in 1836. The Society a man is apt to appreciate liberty better, who called for the sum of \$5000 from its friends, which holds a few of his fellow-beings in bondage, for call was in part responded to on the next day by a thus he learns how great an inconvenience the check for \$100, for the Ross slaves, enclosed loss of aberty is, and becomes very careful to from an unknown donor, to J. B. Pinney, Esq., preserve his own. The peculiar institution car- the corresponding Secretary of the Society. tainly requires peculiar defences.

The poor man sometimes defends slavery you paring for his work on China and Mexico.

THE EXAMINER say. On what grounds does he rest his defi of the slave system? He says that slavery by keeping the black man in bondage, gives distinction to the white man; that when man is enslaved and thus degraded, the white man, by force of contrast, is elevated. In other words, that slavery, by making property of one lass of men, and thereby dooming it to hopeless degradation exalts all other classes. The poor white man is therefore thought more of in the slave than in the free States

Does this seem a peculiar position for one to sume? It nevertheless, is not unfrequently taken. Let us therefore examine it.

And, first, we would say that the exaltation of one man by the degradation of another man ems to us very suspicious. We never could understand how a man becomes better by making his neighbor worse. And, secondly, it property of another man is a very problematical ode of ennobling and exalting mankind. The great evil of society, from which all social ineualities and wrongs proceed, is that the value of manhood has been lost sight of. Man has been, and is, made secondary to other things, roperty, and class, and rank. The great, the pressing need of society is a recognition of the acredness of manhood. When that recognition is made, then and not till then, will the poor man have his rightful position in society. Does slavery recognise the sucreduess of man-

man, and thus exalts property above man, and perpetuates and aggravates a thousand fold the evils by which society is cursed. Say you, it only makes property of black men? That matwould give us his opinions. We have no com- ters not. Slavery makes property of man, denies the sacredness of manhood, worships, dei. fies property, and thus dooms the man who has who labor earnestly to remove the evils which no property, the poor man, to everlesting social have a faint idea that such and such a thing

"The poor white man thought more of in the

Let facts answer. How will you judge of have they and their children the best educa-It is peculiar in its place of existence. Were of twenty unable to read and write? In New better world. We ought to take things as they

demand carnest consideration, for they show deace, by raising wind for your leddyship's air capital, the flag of the Union is often seen wa- very plainly the estimation in which the poor particular use by human art, instead of s ving its stars and stripes over the den of the ne- are held in the free and slave States respective- liciting it by prayer, or waiting patiently for gro trader. A very peculiar position you say, ly. It is a very peculiar kind of esteem for the whatever dispensation of wind, Providence was for the flag of freedom to occupy. Peculiar in poor, which, while flattering them, denies to pleased to send upon the sheeling-hill." deed, but is it not a very appropriate position? them and their children the privileges of edu-American slave trader -- is not that picture stri- cherishes for the poor; peculiar, indeed, but in trive to get into a cut, and never leave it. They cuitar institution.

The Christian Youth.

Two weeks since one of our city journals ontained the following notice. "Died on the 12th inst., PRINEAS GEORGE, son of Phinens Davis, Esq., aged sixteen years."

Few, in reading that brief funeral notice, felt its deep import, for few of our citizens knew the young man, whose early departure it anounced. But to those who had the pleasure of knowing him, that notice brief as it was told much. It was the record of the passing away from earth of a pure and gifted spirit, spirit signally prepared for the world of spirits, and one whom this world is ill prepared to lose.

rith this interesting youth, a privilege for which we shall ever be grateful, we cannot forbear placing one wreath of remembrance, humble though it be, upon his tomb.

It was a little more than a year ago when we first met our young friend, and well do we resember the impression made upon our mind at that first interview. We had been informed that he was suffering from a painful disease, from which probably he would never recover, and were ready to pity him. But pity soon gave way to other emotions. As we caught the plance of his eye, all radient with intelligence, and listened to the words which came with words, fraught with wisdom, we were moved to admiration and love. Seldom, if ever, have we been so impressed.

Week after week did we visit him, but only to have the impression confirmed and deepened .-It was a rare delight to converse with that gifted boy, boy in years, though man in mind .consessed of an intellect of remarkable activity. it seemed as if scarcely a topic could be introduced with which he was not familiar. And his information was as thorough as it was universal. Whatever subject might be introduced, literary, political, or theological, he was ready to discuss it, and discuss it well.

Attractive as was the mind of our beloved but he delighted more to dwell in religion as a lost his life, or was banished from his country. livine life, the life of God in the soul of man-Hence he found unfailing charme in those reli- gives any definite information on this point. gious books which, by their sarnest and tender spirituality, testified that the hearts of their writers had been touched by the spirit of God, and transformed into the image of Christ. Over pages of Chalmers, especially over his Sabbath last letter of a revered and sainted parent.

Bright and beautiful was the brief life of our the giories of Heaven. There he will commone with the wise and good, heart to heart, and there in the immediate presence, and under the special guidance of the Savior, so fervently beloved, how rapidly will his youth be matured into the knowledge and holiness of angelic man-

INCREASED EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.—It appear ed by the statement of Mr. Pinney, at a meeting gration has greatly increased. The angual average of immigration has this season increased from 120 to near 400, and there are now 1000 applicants to furnish. Already five vessels have been despatched this year with over 400 emigrants. Among those now waiting to go are 200 slaves in

Gen. Ca eb Quahing is at Washington, pre-

ora life-time in in retaining these postures, till death relieves care and sorrow behind them, and reve them. The pillar sainte, in former times, placed themselves upon pillars, and refused to make use of the powers of locomotion with atmosphere has a golden hue; the c which God had endowed them. These were in floating gold, and the golden drops p their own tisses decidedly the "anti-movement ing aut golder party." But we have faquirs and pillar saints in our times, and in our own country-men who place themselves in uncomfortable positions and oppose all change. There are men now who stick to their pillars as obstinately as did Simon Stylites. These men oppose every ing his neighbor worse. And, secondly, it change, merely because it is a change. They centre. In California, Ceres deserves the country of us that to elevate one man by making would have the whole world to stand still with of "yellow Ceres," for there the crops at them. They admire Joshua more for making yellow. The golder sap rises through its the sun stand still, than for leading the Israelites to victory. It was the stand-still men who persecuted Gallileo for his discoveries. They They would have stopped Fulton's steamboat if comes in its place. they could. They throw themselves before the car of science itself, and command it to stand still. When it does not obey them, they seize the spokes and are dragged along. This is the only way in which they make progress. It was hood? Just the reverse. It makes property of the stand-still men who refused to guard themselves against the small-pox by vaccination .--They seemed to think the small-pox had its rights, which it was a sin to violate.

In the eyes of the stand-still people, everything established is sucred. The existence of a thing is sufficient evidence of its excellence .-"Whatever is is right." They may sometim night be amended; but they check all such thoughts by reflecting that the thing has existed for some time. A pond of stagnant water before their doors, may breed pestilence, but they the degree of estimation in which the poor man will not believe it. The pond has been there mankind, should be considered as acts of trea. political cant, but by the means provided for the to remove it. They will even find a divine intellectual and moral improvement of the poor. warrant for its remaining. It was placed there wealth. Where then have the poor the best ought to be. Besides, it has been of great adopportunities for acquiring knowledge? Where vantage to the geese and ducks. It is no worse now then it has been. It has been of great adtional privileges? In the free or in the slave vantage, too, in forming the characters of the children. It has made them good swimmers .-Three out of every four have died, it is true, and it is said, that the pond killed them, bu this is imagination. It is making a charge against Providence to say so. Let those who schools, and 56,609 white persons over the age object to the pond try their hand at making a

> Mause Headrigg expressed the feelings of thi class of people in her address to Lady Margaret chine for dighting the corn free the chaff, thus These are very significant facts. They well impiously thwarting the will of Divine Provi

are obliged to move a little. They then conod of doing things. The old man who had been accustomed to carry a stone in one end of his bag when corn was very scarce, continued to carry the stone when corn became abundant .-When the idea came into the heads of his neighbors that it would be better to fill the bag with corn he reviled them, and prophesied ruin to the whole country. The high character of the people was about to be destroyed. The mills ould be crowded. The norses would become pampered and would break the neck of many a rider. Widows and orphans would fill the land. Charles Lamb, in his "Dissertation upon Rosst Pig." gives a good illustration of this disposition. It seems that the excellence of rosst Having had the privilege of acquaintance pig was accidentally, discovered by an unlucky boy's burning up his father's cottage. A fine litter of new-farrowed pigs, perished in the

flames. As Bo-bo was standing over the ruin he had wrought, an odor which he had never smelled before assailed his nostrils. He stooped down to feel if there were any signs of life in the pig. He burned his fingers, and to cool them, stuck there in his mouth. The taste filled him with the greatest pleasure. He invited his sire, Ho-ti, to partake of the burnt pig. Curiosity at last took the place of indignation in the old man's bosom, and he also stuck his fingers into the pig. He was as well pleased as his son. And now whenever the sow farrowed, lightning-like rapidity from his lips, beautiful Ho-ti's cottage was sure to be in a blaze .-The curiosity of the neighbors was excited, and they watched Ho-ti and his son. The terrible secret was discovered. Ho-ti and his son were brought to trial. Some of the burnt pig was brought into court as evidence of their guilt .-As sentence was about to be pronounced, the foreman of the jury requested that some of the pig should be handed to him. The jury burned their fingers, as Ho-ti and Bo-bo had done, and nature prompted them to use the same remedy, such was the vigor of his mind, that though that of thrusting their fingers into their mouths compelled by disease to relinquish hard study. To the surprise of all the spectators, the accused were acquitted. The judge, who was a sly fellow, winked at the iniquity of the decision. and went privately and bought up all the pige that could be had for love or money. In a few days, his lordship's house was discovered to be young friend, it was rendered more intensely in- on fire. "The thing took wing," says the Chieresting by the spiritual light with which it nese manuscript, "and now there was nothing was penetrated and illumined. His advance- to be seen but fires in every direction." Age ment in the religious life was as remarkable as rolled on, and the people continued to burn in the intellectual life. He delighted to dwell their houses whenever they wished to roast upon religion, as affording in its glorious truths, their pigs. The sage who first discovered that mes for deep thought and lofty speculation, a pig might be reasted without burning a house,

We are not sure that the Chinese manuscrip The Philadelphia Bulletin says that a letter her en received by Elliott Cresson, Esq., of that city, from Gerard Raiston, dated London, November 24th, conveying intelligence of the conclusio Reflections, he lingered, as one lingers over the of a treaty of Amnity and Commerce, on terms of peris and the British Government. President Robdear friend, amid the pains and sins of earth, erts having successfully negotiated the recognibut how much more beautiful must it be amid tion of the Republic and the conclusion of this treaty, was to sail for home on the 2d inst., in a British sloop of war. The most important news. nowever, contained in the letter, is the announce ment that Lord Palmerston, on behalf of Great Britsin, had nearly concluded an arrangement to urnish President Roberts with £2,000 to purchase all the territory lying between the bound Serra Leone and Liberia, where the slave trade is confines of the British colony of Sierra Leone .-We understand that a project for purchasing this territory has been entertained by a wealthy friend of Colonization in Cincinnati, Mr. McMicken; but this step on the part of the British Government will probably anticipate the execution of his plan As it is likely to have a most important bearing upon the abolition of the slave trade on the African coast, it is a matter of considerable consequence in the eyes of all who oppose that un-

> SETTLEMENT OF THE POSTAL TROUBLES .- Among the passengers in the steamship Canada was Mr.

righteous traffic.

eres. Everyl bac. El Derado has be richer aun dispenses more golden but yellow, and that of gold; Iris has doffed robe, and taken to plain yellow. only wear." The earth is covered " en carpet, and Lynceuses see gold to were not willing to believe that the planet on Like the golden tree which Aeness was directed which they were placed was moving so rapidly. to seek, when one branch is pulled off, another

> Aureus, et simili (roidescit virga metallo In that blissful land, a golden spring reigns throughout the year. There happy beings enjoy the unalloyed delights of the golden age .-Time is computed by rolden hours, and all actions are squared by the golden rule. Heavenly witants come to them, as Jupiter did to Danas, in showers of gold. The art of the alchemist is uscless there; for nature herself turns everything to gold. Ne Midus there is obliged to ask touches to gold. Nature herself is a Mides.

of a god the power of transmuting whatever he Politicians look to that golden land, and see homselves elected to office by golden votes deposited in golden vases. Poets use nothing but golden images, and extol the exceellence of the olden mean, and the loveliness of golden Hope. The Muses, arrayed in cloth of gold, dance to the notes of Apollo's golden lyre.-Cupid shoots golden arrows from a golden bow. The lover addresses the golden-haired maiden in goldenaccents; and the maiden answers, like the princes in the fairy tale, by dropping gold from her mouth. The newly-married couple, united by Hymen's golden bands, pass the goldmoon in gulden joys, while

"The golden hours on angel-wings,"

The whole country seems anxious to engage n another Argonautic expedition for the golden leece, seeing no watchful dragon near it .-There is no doubt a great many will be fleeced. aundice. "Al looks yellow to the jaundiced ease see nothing but yellow.

To be serious, we are sorry to see the state feeling which exists in our country. We selieve that the discovery of a gold mine is a curse to any country. Those countries in which "accursed thirst for gold." Mills are idle; fields of caffincipation throughout the State. are thrown open to cattle; the products of industry are trampled under foot, and houses are deserted. The baleful effects of this discovery will be felt for years. The only way in which country can become permanently rich and prosperous is by the legitimate profits of industry. When the golden stream becomes too rapid, t brings ruin and desolation.

Ortogrul, of Basra, as the great moralist tells a had datarminad to hances with One day a he was meditating upon the means of acquiring wealth, "sleep insensibly seized him in his chair; he dreamed that he was ranging a desert country in search of some one that might teach him to grow rich; and as he stood on the top of a hill shaded with cypress, in doubt whither to direct his steps, his father appeared on a sudden, standing before him. 'Ortogral,' said the old man, 'I know thy perplexity; listen to thy father; turn thine eye on the opposit mountain.' Ortogral looked, and saw a torrent tumbling down the rocks, roaring with the noise of thunder, and scattering its foam on the impending woods. 'Now,' said his father, 'behold the valley that lies between the hills.' Ortogral looked, and espied a little well, out of which issued a small rivulet. 'Tell me now.' said his father, dost thou wish for sudden affluence, that may pour upon thee like the mountain torrent, or for a slow and gradual increase, resembling the rill gliding from the well?" 'Let me be quickly rich,' said Ortogrul; 'let the round thee,' said his father, 'once again.' Ortorrent dry and dusty; but following the rivulat the supply, slow and constant, kept always full.

lent profit and persevering industry." The trick Fund. The total amount of disbursements is in round reconcile the, to him, otherwise inexplicable standing claims of inconsiderable amount to be destiny. yet settled. It is impossible, therefore, to say what the exact balance may be, but from preetreasury notes, and deposited specially in the oint names of at least two members of the direc-

Pennsylvania Cinauce A letter in the Philadelphia Ledger cor sicates an exhibit of the State finances, being the receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year, commencing on the let of December, 1847, and ending November 30, 1848, as set forth in the perfect reciprocity, between the Republic of Li- report of the Auditor of State. The receipts of the year were \$3,831,776 22, which added to a balance of \$680,890 85 on hand at the comnencement, makes a total of \$4,512,667 07 .-The expenditures for the same period were \$3,-935,376 68, leaving a balance in the treasury on the 30th of November, 1848, of \$578,290 39.

The North American mine will be worked by 50 men during the coming winter. An engine allowed to remain in very abject slavery. The and stamps had arrived there. The Cliff mine reason why they were permitted to remain carried on extensively; the President pledging still improves. It is expected to ship 1,200 there, has nothing to do with our argument—tons the coming season. The Copper Falls The purposes of Divine Providence are an in-Company has shipped 10 tons of copper to Paris of about 70 per cent.

Selection of Mounty Lands. The soldiers are permitted to select their

bounty Lands from twelve States-six Free and six Slave States.

It is said, that of the warrants thus far issued 1,500,000 acres have been selected in the free States, and only 200,000 in the slave States.

Young mechanics who would prosper in periods of conturies, and thousands of years. business, have only two rules to live up to, to Consider the history of the dynastics of both insure success. First do your work as your ancient and modern times. Consider the rise customer wishes to have it done. The other and fall of governments and empires. Consid-

Since the people of Kentucky have decide old a convention to remodel their State Con. ution, the subject of gradual emane me to be growing daily upon public attenion. It is a question of grave importance, and It should be investigated thoroughly, in

ence to the true interests of the Commonwealth It behooves the friends of the measure, howor or not, the present is the proper time to prese a lecision on the subject of emancipation? I know that the friends of the measure are divided on that point, and if the question is to be sed to a decision, certainly they should be all of one mind, and enter upon the struggle, with a hearty good-will.

To effect this desirable object, I propose that he friends of gradual emancipation hold a conrention at Frank fort, on the 22d of February uext, for the purpose of taking into consideration and of coming to a deliberate judgment

To give proper weight to its deliberation each county should send large delegations, to the convention, composed of men of mature age and sound judgment, and practical experi-

To confine this article within proper limits, shall amign the general reason for holding the proposed convention. I am by no means cer tain that there is a majority of the people o Kentucky in favor of emancipation, but incline to the opinion, that its advocates are in a de cided minority. The most sanguine, as far as my knowledge extends, are free to admit, tha it will be a violent and doubtful struggle. If the proposed convention should, after a thorough investigation, and a deliberate survey of the whole ground, come to the conclusion, that the result would be even extremely doubtful, sound policy would demand an indefinite postpone ment of the issue. There are three parties in volved in the selection of delegates to the State Convention, viz: 1, the office-holders, including all the admirers of the present constitution. 2 the friends of the reforms, set forth in the address adopted by the members of the Legislature-and 3, the advocates of gradual emanci pation. If the subject of emancipation shall enter into the contest, it will absorb all other questions, and narrow the issue to that single question; and, if the pro-slavery party triumph, the new constitution will throw more formide ble barriers around slavery for its protection than have hitherto existed in Kentucky. Bu A violent discuse rages through the land. It has if the proposed convention should determine no seen called the yellow fever; but we think it to present the issue of slavery or no slavery, the should be considered a very violent type of the friends of emancipation will hold the balance of power, in nearly all the counties in the State eye," and those who are affected with this dis- and can thereby secure such provisions in the new constitution, as will enable them at any future and propitious time, to bring the single question before the people for their decision.

Let the friends of emancipation delibers calmly and seriously on the subject, and if the old mines have been discovered have always proposed convention be deemed advisable, I been poor, and have generally impoverished the know of no place more suitable to put "the ball countries connected with them. Spain once in motion," than the City of Louisville. Let thought herself enriched by her American the friends then advise and consult with each nines; but she falt her gold resting upon her as other, then call a meeting and take steps, by the California, shows the legitimate effects of the bring the proposed convention before the friends

NO FRIEND TO SLAVERY.

For the Examine

Medern Philauthropy-Emancipation, &c No. 111.

The truth is, the new school of philanthropists is not satisfied with the Government of the world. Had they have lived in the time of the Jewish captivity in Egypt, the Pharach's Gorr offered the following preamble and resoluwould never have waited until it pleased the tion, and moved the previous question. to torment them with direful plagues, before they would have let the Israelites depart. There are some things more easy to be borne than Moses and Aaron, merciful dispensations, com-Thebes, they had never heard of such goodness before. A few modern abolitionists would have ding donged into their ears, until they would please; we will let you go."

Four hundred years the Almighty thought proper to allow his chosen people to remain in a and of Idolaters, where there were more gods nays 87. than there are days in the year. "Religious nation sure, and blest abode: Where every garden is o'er-run with go

But not to the good men of our day: their motto is, fiat justitia si ruit coelum. They golden stream be quick and violent.' Look count not the costs before they go to war upon the union of the United States of America .togrul looked, and perceived the channel of the They make a law unto themselves, and then despise all consequences. Religious bodies in from the well, he traced it to a wide lake, which Britain, have sent men across the ocean, and written letters to instruct their fellow-christians and strenuous exertions of Mr. Bencroft. He waked, and determined to grow rich by si- in the United States in their path of duty. The Prosbyterian General Assembly, and other religious bodies in this country have received sev-Robert Emmett, Esq., of New York, in a let eral solemn appeals from their brethren in Ireer in relation to the fund collected in this land and Scotland as to the great sin of negro country for Ireland, says: The total amount slavery, and their duty in the premises, while of contributions received by me is, in round the learned and truly pious Dr. Chalmers, a numbers, \$44,500, besides which I hold due home, in his lectures on Astronomy, had to exbills for several hundred dollars more which tend the mission of the Messiah to other worlds may or may not be paid-probably never will. and systems of worlde, besides our earth, to numbers \$10,000, and there are some few out- difficulties of man's present state and future

And our own Dr. Wayland, (who calls him self, in his correspondence, "The author ent appearances \$25,000 is a fair approxima. of the Moral science,") thinks that the prin tion toward it, and this sum is to be invested in ciples of morality are to be extended and advanced upon the principles and precepts of our Savior; that is, when this really learned divine was unable to find in the Scriptures any precept or law which made the holding of men in bondage a sin in itself, seeing that it was even commanded in Leviticus, he could not otherwise extricate himself from his difficulty, unless he could strike out a new idea; and this he did do, when he declared that the principles and doctrines of Jesus Christ, though very good for the age in which He lived, and for the then state of moral science, (of which he was now "the author,") were not sufficient for this age of general intelligence and human perfectibility. Heavens! what an idea for sinful, mortal man to entertain of the God who made him.

The long sojourning of the Jewish people in Egypt, should teach a lesson to reformers o our day. Four hundred years was that people were God's chosen people, the time of their cap-tivity, four hundred years, is a matter well werthy our corious consideration-for whether we believe in a particular Providence or not; or whether we believe that the Bible is an inspired book or not; no man, whose opinion is worth human events. Man's history is divided into

They have The cor Republic of the United States is now the oldest Republic worthy of the name, which has successfully existed for so long a time. And how ong a time is it, that we have been a governent? Not seventy-five years. There are men now living who fought in the War of Indeendence. Of all lessons which mankind have er attempted to learn, the most difficult is that of a free representative government-what it is, in which freedom consists. We are the nly people, who have ever yet fairly begun to earn that lesson. England is called a free govment, yea, even a popular government; and there are politicians, I do not mean statemen who assert that the President of the United States hes more power than the sovereign of the British Empire. The government of England is the most anomalous government that ever most equal to that of the King or Queen, in individual freedom of thought and action, yet so
lic authority, and held to service, till the proof the British people are concerned, the British rovernment does not differ in any essential particular from that of all other absolute governments, which have preceded it, or co-existed with it. It is a government, perhaps, of all others of which we have any knowledge, the most substantial and the most perfect in this-to se-

cure to a favored few, the control and the govrament of the many. What is called the British Constitution, means this and no more. Hereditary rights in England are more sacred, and more to be respected, than natural rights. Loyalty, in England, means that the nultindinious masses shall, with contented and heerful hearts look up to the few hundreds of the aristocracy, and FEEL, yes, that is the very dea, that it is right and for the good of the ountry, that these few hundred hereditary ords and gentlemen should possess and enjoy everything that wealth and privilege can secure o mortal man, while they exist in poverty, in ignorance and in misery. Two Arch Bishops, and twenty-four Bishops, we are told, receive an ncome yearly of forty millions of dollars, while ten millions of their fellow-beings, if not their fellow-christians, do not know to-day, what they will have to stop the cravings of hunger with to-morrow. The tory editor of Blackwood's Magazine

who thinks all this is right, and as it should be, uses this strange expression. He says that Engand was once called "Merry England," and to the Republic of Liberta in Africa, in second then, himself, admits that the name must have originated in ages of myth and fable, for that, chen it was ever applicable, nobody now knows. Such is the result of one of the efforts of too heaty nor too tardy, Kentucky would have nankind to improve their condition, and to se- her black population, almost wholly removed cure to themselves the advantages and blessings and find it supplanted by a white population of a good government. And who made this far more numerous than the blacks removed effort? Anglo-Saxons, or Anglo-Romans; that She would receive in addition, from furly to fire branch of the white race which seems to stand millions of dollars, for the slaves sent of the a head and shoulders above every other branch | would secure the first and most indispensable of the human race in every noble attribute of element of lasting greatness and happines, in a man. The British government has now exist- unity of race, and that a free white race and ed so long, that many think that it is almost time every source of prosperity, wealth and nowe. for it to begin to decline; and so much, (how would be augmented beyond what we can rights of man. Answer it, ye emancipationists; answer it, ye who desire to make an exper- condition no worse than they were in before iment in these now United States for the good, at any rate, as good as there is the least pose. as you say, of another, and an inferior race.

nferiority or equality of the negro race. Moses

Important Vote

SLAVE TRADE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMsta .- In the House of Representatives, Mr.

metropolis of the republic in human beings, as chattels, is contrary to natural justice and to what slaves they may then own, as they have the fundamental principles of our political sys-tem, and is notoriously a reproach to our coun-other place. Those who are actuated expensive others; and methinks the proud Kings of Egypt try throughout christendom, and a serious hinwould have considered the plagues inflicted by drance to the progress of republican liberty among the nations of the earth. Therefore ought to be satisfied with the operation of such Resolved. That the Committee for the District a plan, as being on the whole, not injurious to ing of the new school of moralists. In all the learning of the wise men of Memphis and Thebes, they had never be a school of memphis and the learning of the wise men of Memphis and the learning of the wise men of Memphis and District.

Reserved, That the Committee for the District a plan, as being on the whole, not injurious to the black race in the mass, and pre-eminently beneficial to make the black race in the mass, and pre-eminently beneficial to make the beneficial to A motion was made to lay the resolution on

the table, and was lost by 82 year, to 85 nays. On the question-"Shall the main question have cried out, "it is enough, spare us, if you be now put," the vote was yeas 112, nays 64. The main question was then put, viz-"Wil the House agree to the resolution?" and it was decided in the AFFIRMATIVE, as follows: year 96,

LIBERATION OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.—We are can grapple with. The object of this paper a gratified to learn, says the Washington Union, from to suggest a solution of the problem involved a the State department, that James Bergen and the questions placed at the commencement of it Richard F. Ryan, the two American citizens im- I believe the solution is complete, and that sixprisoned in Newgate, Dublin, under the act of very could be gradually extinguished in list-(11th and 12th Victoria; cap. 35,) charged with treasonable practices against the British governs ment in Ireland, have been set at liberty. Their liberation has been effected through the active slaves, with no injury to the mass of the siams

Finances of Vincinia.

It appears from the report of the finance com nittee of the Virginia Legislature that the acual debt of the State is \$6,903,891 30. The State is liable for guarantied bonds for different works to the amount of \$6,031,739 76. Of the amount of the State's indebtedness, \$245,000 of Emancipation is not the main thing - not even per cent. stock will be due January 1, 1850; main thing, except as it may aid an object more and \$500,000 more, that may now be redeemed. will have to be paid within the next ten years. The committee recommended as sufficient the we need; the thing, without which, Kentucky payment annually of \$75,000, commencing must become a tenth rate State; with which, its now. The balance in the State Treasury on may stand erect amidst the first and strongest the 1st of October next, is estimated at \$134, of all, and in all coming events, he felt with a

The Richmond Whig has been shown fourteen bars of gold from the Booker mine, weighing 2,482 dwts. They are the product of two months' work, with twelve hands. The value \$2,408 54, or a little more than \$200 to the

Liberta. The following is an extract of a letter dated London, Nov. 23, to Anson G. Phelps, Esq. "On the lat of December, President Roberts of the Republic of Liberia, wife and sister, ex-

Government ship, which is put in requisition by the liberality of the British Government to convey them home. Their reception here has been most gratifying, and all things pleasantly settled. Their daughter is now with them, but we are to take her back with us to-morrow to The Elms' Boarding School, near Liverpool. MOBILE AND ONIO RAILROAD. - The Mobile Her. id, of the 12th, says: "The railroad work goes on bravely. Yesterday, we learn, that between twenty-one and twenty-two hundred dollars were

received on the second installment, and that many scrutable mystery to man. But seeing that they who were taking the money had not hands enough STATUR OF WASHINGTON .- In the Louisian

Legislature, on the 7th instant, a message from the Governor was received, informing the House that Hiram Powers, the Sculptor, accepts the book or not; no man, whose opinion is worth anything, will pretend to my that it is in the power of man to change the general course of printed—\$5000—is far below the price demanded.

THE FANNY KEMBLE BUTLER CASE.-It is stated that Mr. Pierce Butler, despairing of success capital of his Republic. He had completed tree in his suit of divorce against hin wife, has made a Belgium, Holland, &c. proposition for a compromise. The terms are un-derstood to be that the parties are to live apart,

ity of Bace And that the White Be For Kentucky

Can anything be done, to make Kentucky State of Free White Men, exclusively? Can this be done, without injury to the slaveholder of the State? Can it be done, without any inaumanity to the slaves, greater than would be done, by allowing the whole matter to remain

Let the reader suppose the following section. to embrace the fundamental provisions of the new constitution of the State, on the soliest slavery; and then let him judge whether the

foregoing questions are fairly answered or au-Sgc. 1. Those who are slaves in this State, at the adoption of this constitution, and described ants of the females of them, and none others, shall hereafter be accounted slaves; and shall not be subject to be manumitted except in the manner hereinafter provided Sec. 2. The descendants of female slaves, abo may be born in this State after the adoption of this constitution, shall be free, as they

tively arrive at the age of twenty-five years Provided, they are in the State, at, or after sec. 3. Those persons, the descendants of faceeds of their labor or hire, will be sufficient;

transport them to Liberia, or any other piece, out of this State, which they may prefer, and to which they shall be removed Consider for a moment, the effects of the provisions, separately, and when combined The provisions of the first section, would se

cure to all the slaveholders of the State, the property in all their slaves in being at the adotion of the new constitution, during the lives of the slaves; they would present the importation of any more slaves into this State: and prohibthe voluntary emancipation of any siere, to re main free in this State. The provisions of the second section, would

hold out to slaveholders, who do not wish to emancipate their slaves, the privilege and inducement, to remove them as slaves, up to the moment that they would go free, if left hen and thus would act on the one hand as a poserful inducement to have the slaves cared for infancy and youth; and on the other hand, m an effectual stimulant for the removal of the slaves from the State, by all such owners a were unwilling for their slaves to be firm

The provisions of the third section, would effectually prevent the accumulation of a feeblack population in this State; they would provide an effectual and humane plan for the reno val of the slaves of those who are willing to a them go free under the proposed constitutes and would furnish a great and lasting blessing thousands of excellent emigrants. The whole combined effects would be some

thing like the following: In a period, neither were removed as slaves, would probably be in a bility the mass of them ever can be in here or In my next, I will discuss the question of the elsewhere; while those who might go free, would have the world-except the slave States unabove all. Liberia before them for a new above under new and better auspices. The shre-puners would have no reason to complain; for the only thing refused to them, is simply the refusal to make Kentucky a slave State eteracily the only thing asked of them is, that after all their slaves now alive are dead, and their slaves hereafter to be born, are 25 years old, they will put other place. Those who are actuated especially by the desire to have slavery brought to enend. to consider, that nothing beyond such a result is attainable, even if it were desirable. Thus whose conduct will be influenced chiefly by coneiderations affecting the good of the white race and the advancement of the Commonwells, would find all their reasonable hopes as fully

realised as the nature of the case admits. The subject of slavery is one of the most upmanageable that a wise and patriotic statemen tucky, and the whole black race easily removed from the State; and that the result would be sttended with little or no loss to the owner of themselves, and great benefits to many of them. and that many collateral blessings, besides the

immense and direct one of making Kentuckys State of free white people, would be secured With me, this is the grand object-Unity of ruce, and that the white ruce, for Kentucky-Slavery or no slavery, is not the main question important than itself. Unity of race, and that the white race, for Kentucky: this is the thing

giant's power. I love all races, but my own most of all. love all States, but Kentucky best of all. Ide. sire for her, Unity of race, and that the while FAVETTE.

Quite a number of remarkably fine cattle have passed through our city during the last ten days or the Cincinnati market. Some idea of their superiority may be gathered from the following M. M. Clay, of Bourbon county-A beautiful

beifer, which sold for \$125, and is to be slaughtered as Christmas show beef.

Mr. Bedford, of Bourbon county—Two very large and fine beeves. One of them—the pre-

mium steer at the last Bourbon Agnicultural Fair-weighed considerably ove: 3,000 and was 1816 hands high. He sold in Cincinna for \$200, and the other one, also very line, for Yesterday morning, there were shipped on the

Cincinnati packet by-Franklin B. Vimont, of Nicholas county, one steer 16 hands high, and weighing 2,530 pounds.

John Hutchcraft, of Bourbon county, ten
beeves of superior stock and very fat. Two of

them weighed over 2,500 pounds each, while the balance will fall but little below that. the stock were received. Those morning, Capt. John Cunningham of Bourbon county, shipped one beef, 17 hands high and over 3,000 pounds in weight, very large

We venture to say that no finer beef than a mentioned in this list will be slaughtered in Cirthere is, we shall certainly hear of it through the papers of that city. - Maysville Eagle.

President Roberts, of Liberia, was about to leave London on the 25th uit., on his return to Africa. A venuel of war was placed at his dispoand by the British government to carry him to the ties of amity and peace with England, France,

the passengers in the steamship Canada was Mr. customer wishes to nave it done. In other G. P. Putham, who brings out the final settlement of the postal difficulties between Great Britished and the United States.

Indicate the parties are to live apart, or the long lapse of ages which transpire before a kingdom or an empire reaches the summit of the postal difficulties between Great Britished anger, if any, of a failure.

Indicate the parties are to live apart, or the long lapse of ages which transpire before a kingdom or an empire reaches the summit of the United States.

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Indicate the parties are to live apart, or the long lapse of ages which transpire before a kingdom or an empire reaches the summit of the postal difficulties between Great Britished and allow at least one of the children to live with number 13,108 were from Ireland. The whole her.